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wildlife.utah.gov

2003 Furbearer

2004



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Wildlife Resources

Cover painting by Clark Ostergaard

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Utah!
Where ideas connect

Cover by Clark Ostergaard
1651 W 4270 S
Taylorsville, UT 84123
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License Suspension

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has the authority to suspend hunting and fishing privileges for wildlife violations if the Division deems that the violation was committed knowingly, intentionally or recklessly. Any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, no contest to, or enters a plea in abeyance to, a wildlife violation may be subject to administrative suspension. Notification of such action is generally served only after criminal proceedings have been concluded. Any Utah order of suspension may be recognized in other states participating in the Wildlife Violator Compact.

Highlights of the 2003-2004 Furbearer Proclamation

1 Significant furbearer regulation changes have occurred: See Sections VI, VII, XVII.

2 You may only apply for up to six bobcat temporary possession tags.

3 Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs, except bobcats may not be taken with traps November 19 through December 2, 2003 and bobcats may not be taken with the aid of dogs February 2 – 15, 2004. Bobcat pelts may be delivered to Division offices, by appointment only, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., November 19, 2003 through February 20, 2004.

4 Marten season: Season Dates: October 11, 2003, through February 15, 2004. Marten pelts may be delivered to Division offices, by appointment only, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 11, 2003 through February 20, 2004.

5 Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1 ½ foothold or 160 Conibear.

6 A person may not possess a firearm or archery tackle on certain waterfowl management areas any time of the year except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division. See page 8.

7 Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division.

8 Sportsmen desiring to trap on national wildlife refuges and tribal reservation and trust lands in Utah are advised to check with the respective refuge or tribal authority.

9 Coyotes are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year-round.



(800) 662-DEER
HelpStopPoaching@utah.gov
*DEER

DIVISION OFFICES

SALT LAKE OFFICE
1594 West North Temple
Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
(801) 538-4700

SOUTHEASTERN REGION
475 West Price River Dr., Ste. C
Price, UT 84501
(435) 636-0260

CENTRAL REGION
1115 North Main Street
Springville, UT 84663
(801) 491-5678

NORTHEASTERN REGION
152 East 100 North
Vernal, UT 84078
(435) 781-9453

SOUTHERN REGION
PO Box 606
1470 N. Airport Rd.
Cedar City, UT 84720
(435) 865-6100

NORTHERN REGION
515 East 5300 South
Ogden, UT 84405
(801) 476-2740

HUNTER EDUCATION CENTERS

LEE KAY CENTER FOR HUNTER EDUCATION
6000 West 2100 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84120
(801) 972-1326

CACHE VALLEY HUNTER EDUCATION CENTER
2851 W. 200 N.
Logan, UT 84321
(435) 753-4600

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The Division of Wildlife Resources is funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible through an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting and fishing-related equipment.

State of Utah
Division of Wildlife Resources
Proclamation of the Wildlife Board
For Taking, Possession, Selling, Purchasing and Disposing of
FURBEARERS
2003-2004

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

R657-11-1

Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, of the Utah Code, the Wildlife Board has established this proclamation for taking furbearers. Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published herein. This proclamation expires September 30, 2004, unless modified or rescinded by the Wildlife Board.

II. DEFINITIONS

23-13-2 & R657-11-2

(1) "**Bait**" means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch, with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.

(2) "**Carcass**" means the dead body of an animal or its parts.

(3) "**Certificate of Registration**" means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

(4)(a) "**Domicile**" means the place:

(i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;

(ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and

(iii) in which the individual and his family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

(b) To create a new domicile an individual must:

(i) abandon the old domicile; and

(ii) be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

(5) "**Exposed bait**" means bait which is visible from any angle.

(6) "**Furbearer**" means species of the Bassariscidae, Canidae, Felidae, Mustelidae, and Castoridae families, except coyote and cougar.

(7) "**Fur dealer**" means any individual engaged in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading skins or pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(8) "**Fur dealer's agent**" means any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a buyer.

(9) "**Green pelt**" means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer.

(10) "**License**" means the primary document granting authority to engage in activities under:

(a) the Wildlife Resources Code; or

(b) a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(11) "**Nonresident**" means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

(12) "**Permit**" means a secondary document, including a stamp, which:

(a) requires a license as a prerequisite to its issuance; and

(b) grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(13) "**Possession**" means actual or constructive possession.

(14)(a) "**Protected wildlife**" means wildlife as defined in Subsection (22), except as provided in Subsection (b).

(b) "**Protected wildlife**" does not include coyote, field mouse, gopher, ground squirrel, jack rabbit, muskrat, and raccoon.

(15) "**Pursue**" means to chase, tree, corner, or hold a furbearer at bay.

(16)(a) "**Resident**" means a person who:

(i) has been domiciled in the state of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and

(ii) does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.

(b) A Utah resident retains his Utah residency if he leaves this state:

(i) to serve in the armed forces of the United States or for religious or educational purposes; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(c)(i) A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents for the purposes of this proclamation as of the date he reports for duty under assigned orders in the state if he:

(A) is not on temporary duty in this state; and

(B) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(ii) A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a wildlife Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

(d) A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student may qualify as a resident for purposes of this proclamation if he:

(i) has been present in this state for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(e) A Utah resident license is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing, or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

(f) An absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah does not qualify as a resident.

(17) "**Scent**" means any lure composed of material of less than one cubic inch.

(18) "**Sell**" means to offer or possess for sale, barter, exchange, or trade, or the act of selling, bartering, exchanging, or trading.

(19) "**Tag**" means a card, label, or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

(20) "**Take**" means to:

(a) hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife; or

(b) attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

(21) "**Trapping**" means taking protected wildlife with a trapping device.

(22) "**Wildlife**" means:

(a) crustaceans, including brine shrimp and crayfish; and

(b) vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals.

III. LICENSE, PERMIT, AND TAG REQUIREMENTS

A. LICENSE, PERMIT, AND TAGS

23-19-1 & R657-11-3

(1) A person may not engage in hunting or trapping protected wildlife or in the sale, trade, or barter of protected wildlife or their parts without first having procured the necessary licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, and tags as provided in the Wildlife Resources Code and this proclamation and having at the same time the licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, and tags on his or her person.

(2) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give, or assign licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, or tags belonging to the person or the rights granted by licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, or tags or use or attempt to use a license, Certificate of Registration, permit, or tag of another person, except as may be authorized by the Wildlife Board for purposes of transporting wildlife.

(3) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken anytime without a license.

(4) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license may take furbearers during the established furbearer seasons.

(5) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license and valid temporary bobcat possession tags may take bobcat during the established bobcat season.

(6) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license and valid marten trapping permit may take marten during the established marten season.

(7) Any license, permit, or tag that is mutilated or otherwise made illegible is invalid and may not be used for taking or possessing furbearers.

B. PROOF OF FURHARVESTER EDUCATION

23-19-11.5

(1) A resident born after December 31, 1984, may not purchase a resident furbearer license unless the applicant presents:

(a) a certificate of completion of a Division approved furharvester education course; or

(b) an immediately preceding year's furbearer license with the furharvester education number noted on the furbearer license.

(2) Upon issuance of the resident furbearer license, the Division or authorized wildlife license agent shall indicate the applicant's furharvester education number on the face of the furbearer license.

(3) If an applicant for a resident furbearer license has completed a furharvester education course and is applying for a permit or license through the Division's drawings, Internet site, or other electronic means authorized by the Division, the applicant's furharvester education number and the name of the state, province, or country that issued the number may constitute proof of completion of a hunter education course under this section.

(b) The Division may research the furharvester education number to verify that the applicant has completed a Division approved hunter education course.

C. TEMPORARY POSSESSION TAGS FOR BOBCAT

R657-11-4

(1) Any person who has obtained a valid furbearer license may apply for up to six temporary bobcat possession tags.

(2) Applications are available October 13, 2003 from any Division office or will be mailed upon request.

(3) Applications must be received through the mail no later than 5 p.m., November 7, 2003. Applications completed incorrectly or received after November 7, 2003 are rejected.

(4)(a) Applicants must provide a valid furbearer license number on the application.

(b) The application must include \$5 for each tag requested. Applications must be sent to:
BOBCAT APPLICATION
PO BOX 168888
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH 84116-8888

(5) Temporary bobcat possession tags are valid for the entire bobcat season.

D. TAGGING BOBCATS

23-20-30 & R657-11-5

(1) The carcass of a bobcat must be tagged before the carcass is moved from or the hunter leaves the site of kill.

(2) To tag a carcass, a person shall:

(a) completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with:

(i) the date the animal was taken;

(ii) the sex of the animal; and

(b) attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

(3) A person may not:

(a) remove more than one notch indicating date or sex; or

(b) tag more than one carcass using the same tag.

(4) The tag must remain with the pelt or unskinned carcass until a permanent bobcat tag has been affixed.

(5) Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.

(6) The lower jaw of each bobcat taken must be removed and tagged with the numbered jaw tag corresponding to the number of the temporary possession tag affixed to the hide.

E. MARTEN PERMITS

R657-11-6

(1) A person may not trap marten or have marten in possession without having a 2003 or 2004 furbearer license and a marten trapping permit in possession.

(2) Marten trapping permits are available free of charge from any Division office.

(3)(a) Applications for marten permits must contain the applicant's full name, mailing address, phone number, and 2003 or 2004 furbearer license number.

(b) Permit applications are accepted by mail or in person at any regional Division office.

F. PERMANENT POSSESSION TAGS FOR BOBCAT AND MARTEN

R657-11-7

(1) A person may not:

(a) possess a green pelt or unskinned carcass from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed after the Saturday following the close of the bobcat trapping season and marten seasons;

(b) possess a green pelt or the unskinned carcass of a bobcat with an affixed temporary bobcat possession tag issued to another person, except as provided in Subsections (4) and (5); or

(c) buy, sell, trade, or barter a green pelt from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed.

(2)(a) Bobcat and marten pelts must be delivered to a Division representative to have a permanent tag affixed and to surrender the lower jaw.

(b) Marten pelts may be delivered to the:

(i) Division offices listed in Subsection (e), by appointment only, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 13, 2003 through February 20, 2004; or

(ii) Utah Fur Trappers Fur Sale on February 21, 2004.

(d) Bobcat pelts may be delivered to the:

(i) Division offices listed in Subsection (e), by appointment only, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., November 19, 2003 through February 20, 2004; or

(ii) Utah Fur Trappers Fur Sale on February 21, 2004.

(e)(i) Cedar City - Regional Office

(ii) Logan Hatchery

(iii) Ogden — Regional Office

(iv) Price — Regional Office

(v) Salt Lake City — Salt Lake Office

(vi) Springville — Regional Office

(vii) Vernal — Regional Office

(3) There is no fee for permanent tags.

(4) Bobcat and marten which have been legally taken may be transported from an individual's place of residence by an individual other than the fur harvester to have the permanent tag affixed; bobcats must be tagged with a temporary possession tag and accompanied by a valid furbearer license belonging to the fur harvester.

(5) Any individual transporting a bobcat or marten for another person must have written authorization stating the following:

(a) date of kill;

(b) location of kill;

(c) species and sex of animal being transported;

(d) origin and destination of such transportation;

(e) the signature and furbearer license number of the fur harvester;

(f) the name of the individual transporting the bobcat or marten; and

(g) the fur harvester's marten permit number if marten is being transported.

(6) Green pelts of bobcats and marten legally taken from outside the state may not be possessed, bought, sold, traded, or bartered in Utah unless a permanent tag has been affixed or the pelts are accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the wildlife agency of the state where the animal was taken.

(7)(a) Fur harvesters taking marten are requested to present the entire skinned carcass intact, including the lower jaw, to the Division in good condition when the pelt is presented for tagging.

(b) "Good condition" means the carcass is fresh or frozen and securely wrapped to prevent decomposition so that the tissue remains suitable for lab analysis.

G. PURCHASE OF LICENSE BY MAIL

R657-11-8 & R657-42

(1) A person may purchase a license by mail by sending the following information to a Division office: full name, complete mailing address, phone number, date of birth, weight, height, sex, color of hair and eyes, Social Security number, driver license number (if available), proof of furharvester education certification (residents only), and fees.

(2)(a) Personal checks, business checks, money orders and cashier's checks are accepted.

(b) Personal checks and business checks drawn on an out-of-state account are not accepted.

(3) Checks must be made payable to Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

H. SALES FINAL

23-19-38

(1) Sales of all licenses, certificates, or permits, are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division, except as provided in Subsection (2).

(2) The Division may refund the amount of the license, certificate or permit if:

(a) the Division or the Wildlife Board discontinues the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained;

(b) the Division determines that it has erroneously collected a fee;

(c)(i) a person is not able to participate in a permitted activity due to illness or injury;

(ii) the person furnishes verification of illness or injury from a physician; and

(iii) the permit is surrendered before the season for which the permit was issued begins; or

(d) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued dies prior to that person being able to participate in the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained.

I. DUPLICATE LICENSE

23-19-10 & R657-42

(1) Whenever any unexpired license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration is destroyed, lost or stolen, a person may obtain a duplicate from a Division office for \$5 or half of the price of the original license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration, whichever is less.

(2) The Division may waive the fee for a duplicate unexpired license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration provided the person did not receive the original license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration.

(3) To obtain the duplicate license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration, the applicant must complete an affidavit testifying to such loss, destruction or theft pursuant to Section 23-19-10.

IV. FEES

A. License Fees

Resident furbearer license	\$29
Nonresident furbearer license	\$154

B. Bobcat Temporary Possession Tags

Resident (due with application)	\$5 per tag
Nonresident (due with application)	\$5 per tag

C. Marten Permit

No Charge

D. Trap Registration Number

Resident (payable once)	\$5
Nonresident (payable once)	\$5

E. Certificates of Registration

Fur dealer	*\$105
Fur dealer's agent	*\$105
Fur dealer renewal	\$25
Fur dealer's agent	\$25
*Includes \$5 nonrefundable handling fee.	

V. EXHIBIT OF LICENSE, STAMP, PERMIT, TAG, AND WILDLIFE

23-20-25

Any person while engaged in any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit:

- (1) the required license, permit, or tag;
- (2) any device or apparatus in that person's possession used for any activity regulated under the Wildlife Code; or
- (3) any wildlife in that person's possession.

VI. TRAPS AND BAIT

A. IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

R657-11-9

(1) Each trapping device used to take furbearers must be permanently marked or tagged with the registered number of the person using them.

(2) Only the registration number of the person using the trapping device may be on the trapping device.

(3) No more than two trap registration numbers may be on a trapping device.

(4) Identification numbers must be legible and at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height.

(5) Registration numbers are permanent and may be obtained by mail or in person from the Salt Lake Division office.

(6) Applicants must include their full name, including middle initial, and complete home address.

(7) A registration fee of \$5 must accompany the request. This fee is payable only once.

(8) Each individual is issued only one registration number.

(9) Any person who has obtained a registration number must notify the Division within 30 days of any change in address or the theft of traps.

B. TRAPS

R657-11-10

(1) All long spring, jump, or coil spring traps, except rubber-padded jaw traps, that are not completely submerged under water when set must have spacers on the jaws which leave an opening of at least $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch when the jaws are closed.

(2) Trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Green River, or any of its tributaries up to one-half mile from their confluence with the Green River, between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line; and trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Colorado River, or any of its tributaries upstream to one-half mile from their confluence with the Colorado River, between Highway US-191 and the Utah-Colorado state line, is restricted to the following traps and trapping devices:

(a) nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited;

(b) body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear); and

(c) nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.

(3) A person may not disturb or remove any trapping device, except:

(a) a person who possesses a valid current year furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or

(b) peace officers in the performance of their duties.

(4) A person may not kill or remove wildlife caught in any trapping device, except a person who possesses a valid current year furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device.

(5)(a) A person may not set any trap or trapping device on posted private property without the landowner's permission.

(b) Any trap or trapping device set on posted property without the owner's permission may be sprung by the landowner.

(c) Wildlife officers should be informed as soon as possible of any illegally set traps or trapping devices.

(6) Peace officers in the performance of their duties may seize all traps, trapping devices, and wildlife used or held in violation of rules set forth by this proclamation.

(7) A person may not possess any trapping device that is not permanently marked or tagged with that person's registered trap number while engaged in taking wildlife.

(8) All traps and trapping devices must be visited and checked at least once every 48 hours, except killing traps striking dorso-ventrally and drowning sets which must be visited every 96 hours.

(9) A person may not transport or possess live protected wildlife. Any animal found in a trap or trapping device must be killed or released immediately by the trapper.

C. USE OF BAIT

R657-11-11

(1) A person may not use any protected wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait or scent; however, parts of legally taken furbearers and nonprotected wildlife may be used as bait.

(2) Traps or trapping devices may not be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait.

(3) A person using bait is responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

(4) White-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of traps.

D. ACCIDENTAL TRAPPING

R657-11-12

(1)(a) Any bear, bobcat, cougar, fisher, marten, otter, wolverine, any furbearer trapped out of season, or other protected wildlife accidentally caught in a trap must be released unharmed.

(b) Written permission must be obtained from a Division representative to remove the carcass of any of these species from a trap.

(c) The carcass remains the property of the state and must be turned over to the Division.

(2) All incidents of accidental trapping of any of these animals must be reported to a Division representative.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division.

VII. HUNTING METHODS

A. METHODS OF TAKE AND SHOOTING HOURS

23-20-12 & R657-11-13

(1) Furbearers, except bobcats, may be taken by any means, excluding explosives, poisons, and crossbows or as otherwise provided in Section VII.D.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs, except:

(a) bobcats may not be taken with traps November 19 through December 2, 2003; and

(b) bobcats may not be taken with the aid of dogs

February 2 – 15, 2004.

(3) Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1 ½ foothold or 160 Conibear.

(4) Taking furbearers by shooting or with the aid of dogs is restricted to one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, except as provided in Section VII.D.

(5) A person may not take any wildlife from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles.

B. LOADED FIREARMS IN A VEHICLE

76-10-502 & 76-10-505

(1) A person may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle.

(2) A pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun is deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.

(3) Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.

(4) A muzzleloading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

C. DISCHARGE OF FIREARM FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE OR NEAR A HIGHWAY

76-10-508

(1) A person may not discharge any kind of dangerous weapon or firearm:

(a) from an automobile or other vehicle;

(b) from, upon, or across any highway;

(c) at any road signs placed upon highways of the state;

(d) at any communications equipment or property of public utilities including facilities, lines, poles, or devices of transmission or distribution;

(e) at railroad equipment or facilities including any sign or signal;

(f) within Utah State Park buildings, designated camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches; or

(g) without written permission to discharge the dangerous weapon from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:

(i) a house, dwelling, or any other building; or

(ii) any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen, or stockyard.

D. SPOTLIGHTING

23-13-17 & R657-11-14

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3):

(a) a person may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife; and

(b) the use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.

(3) Spotlighting may be used to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon where allowed by a county ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 23-13-17.

(4) The ordinance shall provide that:

(a) any artificial light used to spotlight coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon must be carried by the hunter;

(b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used to spotlight the animal; and

(c) while hunting with the use of an artificial light, the hunter may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(5) For purposes of the county ordinance, "motor vehicle" shall have the meaning as defined in Section 41-6-1.

(6) The ordinance may specify:

(a) the time of day and seasons when spotlighting is permitted;

(b) areas closed or open to spotlighting within the unincorporated area of the county;

(c) safety zones within which spotlighting is prohibited;

(d) the weapons permitted; and

(e) penalties for violation of the ordinance.

(7)(a) A county may restrict the number of hunters engaging in spotlighting by requiring a permit to spotlight and issuing a limited number of permits.

(b) A fee may be charged for a spotlighting permit.

(8) A county may require hunters to notify the county sheriff of the time and place they will be engaged in spotlighting.

(9) The requirement that a county ordinance must be enacted before a person may use spotlighting to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon does not apply to:

(a) a person or his agent who is lawfully acting to protect his crops or domestic animals from predation by those animals; or

(b) an animal damage control agent acting in his official capacity under a memorandum of agreement with the Division.

E. USE OF DOGS

R657-11-15

(1) Dogs may be used to take furbearers only during the prescribed open seasons.

(2) The owner and handler of dogs used to take or pursue a furbearer must have a valid furbearer license in possession while engaged in taking furbearers.

(3) When dogs are used in the pursuit of furbearers, the licensed hunter intending to take the furbearer must be present when the dogs are released and must continuously participate in the hunt thereafter until the hunt is completed.

F. CARRYING A DANGEROUS WEAPON WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

76-10-528

(1) Any person who carries a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Under the influence means the same level of influence or blood or breath alcohol concentration as provided in Section 41-6-44.

(2) It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that the person:

- (a) is licensed in the pursuit of wildlife of any kind;
- or
- (b) has a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm.

G. RESTRICTIONS ON POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS

76-10-503

(1) For purposes of this section:

- (a) A Category I restricted person is a person who:
 - (i) has been convicted of any violent felony as defined in Section 76-3-203.5;
 - (ii) is on probation or parole for any felony;
 - (iii) is on parole from a secure facility as defined in Section 62A-7-101; or

- (iv) within the last ten years has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would have been a violent felony as defined in Section 76-3-203.5.

(b) A Category II restricted person is a person who:

- (i) has been convicted of or is under indictment for any felony;

- (ii) within the last seven years has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would have been a felony;

- (iii) is an unlawful user of a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2;

- (iv) is in possession of a dangerous weapon and is knowingly and intentionally in unlawful possession of a Schedule I controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2;

- (v) has been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;

- (vi) has been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;

- (vii) has been adjudicated as mentally defective as provided in the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, Pub. L. No. 103-159, 107 Stat. 1536 (1993), or has been committed to a mental

institution;

- (viii) is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States;

- (ix) has been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or

- (x) has renounced his citizenship after having been a citizen of the United States.

(2) A Category I restricted person who purchases, transfers, possesses, uses, or has under his custody or control:

- (a) any firearm is guilty of a second degree felony;

or

- (b) any dangerous weapon other than a firearm is guilty of a third degree felony.

(3) A Category II restricted person who purchases, transfers, possesses, uses, or has under his custody or control:

- (a) any firearm is guilty of a third degree felony; or

- (b) any dangerous weapon other than a firearm is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(4) A person may be subject to the restrictions of both categories at the same time.

(5) If a higher penalty than is prescribed in this section is provided in another section for one who purchases, transfers, possesses, uses, or has under his custody or control any dangerous weapon, the penalties of that section control.

H. USE OF FIREARMS AND ARCHERY TACKLE ON STATE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS

R657-9-11

(1) A person may not possess a firearm or archery tackle on the following waterfowl management areas any time of the year except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division:

- (a) Box Elder County — Harold S. Crane, Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek;

- (b) Daggett County — Brown's Park;

- (c) Davis County — Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Ogden Bay;

- (d) Emery County — Desert Lake;

- (e) Millard County — Clear Lake;

- (f) Tooele County — Timpie Springs;

- (g) Uintah County — Stewart Lake;

- (h) Utah County — Powell Slough;

- (i) Wayne County — Bicknell Bottoms; and

- (j) Weber County — Ogden Bay and Harold S. Crane.

(2) The firearm restrictions set forth in this section do not apply to a person licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

I. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

R657-11-33

(1) A person may not use motor vehicles on Division-owned wildlife management areas closed to motor vehicle

use during the winter without first obtaining written authorization from the appropriate Division regional office.

(2) For the purpose of coyote trapping, the Division may, in its sole discretion, authorize limited motor vehicle access to its wildlife management areas closed to such use during the winter provided the motor vehicle access will not interfere with wintering wildlife or wildlife habitat.

J. STATE PARKS

R657-11-16 & R651-614-4

(1) Taking any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Section R651-614-4.

(2) Hunting with a rifle, handgun, or muzzleloader on park areas designated open is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches.

(3) Hunting with shotguns and archery equipment is prohibited within one quarter mile of the above stated areas.

VIII. POSSESSION, SALE, AND TRANSPORTATION

A. TRANSPORTING FURBEARERS

R657-11-17

(1)(a) A person who has obtained the appropriate license and permit may transport green pelts of furbearers.

Additional restrictions apply for taking bobcat and marten as provided in Section III.D.

- (b) A registered Utah fur dealer or that person's agent may transport or ship green pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to transport red fox or striped skunk.

B. EXPORTING FURBEARERS FROM UTAH

R657-11-18

(1) A person may not export or ship the green pelt of any furbearer from Utah without first obtaining a valid shipping permit from a Division representative.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to export red fox or striped skunk from Utah.

C. SALES

R657-11-19

(1) A person with a valid furbearer license may sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange only those species that person is licensed to take, and which were legally taken.

(2) Any person who has obtained a valid fur dealer or fur dealer's agent Certificate of Registration may engage in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading green pelts or parts of furbearers within Utah.

(3) Fur dealers or their agents and taxidermists must keep records of all transactions dealing with green pelts of furbearers.

(4) Records must state the following:

- (a) the transaction date; and
- (b) the name, address, license number, and tag number of each seller.

(5) A receipt containing the information specified in Subsection (4) must be issued whenever the ownership of a pelt changes.

(6)(a) A person may possess furbearers and tanned hides legally acquired without possessing a license, provided proof of legal ownership or possession can be furnished.

(b) A furbearer license is not required to sell or possess red fox or striped skunk or their parts.

D. WASTING WILDLIFE

23-20-8 & R657-11-20

(1) A person may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or their parts.

(2) The skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute waste of wildlife.

IX. AIDING OR ASSISTING

23-20-23

(1) A person may not aid or assist another person to violate any provision of the Wildlife Resources Code, rule, or proclamation.

(2) The penalty for aiding or assisting is the same as the provision for which aid or assistance is given.

X. CHECKING STATIONS

(1) The Division monitors the taking and possession of wildlife, the required licenses, permits, tags, certificates of registration, firearms, and other equipment used for hunting.

(2) Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers or biologists checking hunters in the field, at checking stations, and check points.

(3) These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends as well as helping to fulfill the Division's responsibility as trustee and custodian of wildlife.

XI. EMERGENCY CLOSURES

23-14-8

The director of the Division has the authority to declare emergency closed or open seasons in the interest of wildlife.

XII. DEPREDATION

A. BADGER, WEASEL, AND SPOTTED SKUNK

R657-11-21

(1) Badger, weasel, and spotted skunk may be taken anytime without a license when creating a nuisance or causing damage, provided the animal or its parts are not sold or traded.

(2) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken any time without a license.

B. BOBCAT

R657-11-22

(1) Depredating bobcats may be taken at any time by duly appointed animal damage control agents, supervised by the animal damage control program, while acting in the performance of their assigned duties and in accordance with procedures approved by the Division.

(2) A livestock owner or his employee, on a regular payroll and not hired specifically to take furbearers, may take bobcats that are molesting livestock.

(3) Any bobcat taken by a livestock owner or his employee must be surrendered to the Division within 72 hours.

C. BEAVER

R657-11-23

(1) Beaver doing damage may be taken or removed during closed seasons.

(2) A permit to remove damaging beaver must first be obtained from a Division office or conservation officer.

XIII. QUESTIONNAIRE

R657-11-24

Each permittee who receives a questionnaire should return the questionnaire to the Division regardless of success. Returning the questionnaire helps the Division evaluate population trends, harvest success, and other valuable information.

XIV. TRESPASS

23-20-14

(1) While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not:

(a) without the permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted;

(b) refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or

(c) obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

(2) "Cultivated land" means land which is readily identifiable as:

(a) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops;

(b) land used for the raising of crops; or

(c) pasturage which is artificially irrigated.

(3) "Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is properly posted, and must include:

(a) the signature of the owner or person in charge;

(b) the name of the person being given permission;

(c) the appropriate dates; and

(d) a general description of the property.

(4) "Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all

corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates, and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

(5) A person may not post:

(a) private property he does not own or legally control; or

(b) land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.

(6) A person convicted of violating any provision of Subsection (1) may have his license, tag, Certificate of Registration, or permit, relating to the activity engaged in at the time of the violation, revoked by a hearing officer.

(7) A person may not take or permit his dog to take, while in violation of Subsection (1):

(a) protected wildlife or their parts;

(b) an occupied nest of protected wildlife; or

(c) an egg of protected wildlife.

(8) A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he or she violates any provision of Subsection (1).

XV. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, FEDERAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND TRIBAL TRUST LANDS

(1) Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

(2) Federal Wildlife Refuges are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

(3) Hunters must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while hunting on tribal trust lands.

XVI. PROHIBITED SPECIES

R657-11-25

(1) A person may not take black-footed ferret, fisher, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine.

(2) Accidental trapping of any of these species must be reported to a Division representative.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division.

XVII. SEASON DATES & BAG LIMITS

R657-11-26

A. BAG LIMITS

There are no bag limits for furbearers for which there is an open season, except up to six bobcats may be taken as provided in this proclamation.

B. BADGER, KIT FOX, GRAY FOX, RINGTAIL, SPOTTED SKUNK, AND WEASEL

(1) Season Dates: October 11, 2003, through February 15, 2004.

(2) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust and reservation lands, and waterfowl management areas.

C. Beaver and Mink

(1) Season Dates: October 11, 2003, through April 19, 2004.

(2) Areas Open: Statewide, except as provided in Subsection (3).

(3) Closed Areas:

(a) Beaver County — Indian Peaks Wildlife Management Area.

(b) Carbon County — North Fork Gordon Creek upstream from the Coal Canyon Road and the Beaver Creek Drainage of the Price River Drainage.

(c) Daggett County — Green River between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Taylor Flat Bridge. In addition, trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Green River, or any of its tributaries up to one-half mile from their confluence with the Green River, between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line is restricted to the following trapping devices:

(i) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 ½ inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.

(ii) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).

(iii) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.

(d) Garfield County — Hunt Creek west of Forest Service Boundary.

(e) Grand County —

- Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages.

- Trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Colorado River, or any of its tributaries up to one-half mile upstream from their confluence with the Colorado River, between US-191 and the Utah-Colorado state line, is restricted to the following trapping devices:

(i) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 ½ inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.

(ii) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).

(iii) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.

(f) Garfield and Kane counties — Swains Creek above confluence with Asay Creek, and the East Fork of Sevier River and tributaries above Blue Fly Creek.

(g) Garfield and Iron counties — Bear Creek drainage, and Blue Springs Creek, Bunker Creek, and

Deer Creek above Panguitch Lake.

(h) Rich County —

- Big Creek above ranches;
- Randolph Creek;
- Woodruff Creek above Woodruff Reservoir;

and

- Pine Creek, Dip Hollow, and Peggy Hollow within the U.S. Forest Service boundary.

(i) Summit County —

- All lands east of SR-150 and south of U.S. Forest Service Roads 058, 072, 017, and 077 commonly known as the "North Slope Road"; and
- that part of Echo Creek proper upstream from its confluence with the Weber River along I-80 to the top of Wasatch.

(j) Millard County — U.S. Forest Service, Desert Range Experiment Station.

(k) Uintah County — Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages.

D. Bobcat

(1) Season Dates: November 19, 2003, through February 15, 2004.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs, except:

(a) bobcats may not be taken with traps November 19 through December 2, 2003; and

(b) bobcats may not be taken with the aid of dogs February 2 – 15, 2004.

(3) Possession Limit: six

(4) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.

E. Red Fox and Striped Skunk

(1) Season Dates: Year round

(2) Areas Open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, tribal trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.

(3) A license is not required to take red fox or striped skunk.

F. Marten

(1) Season Dates: October 11, 2003, through February 15, 2004.

(2) Areas Open: Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties.

XVIII. TRAPPING ON STATE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. APPLICATIONS

R657-11-27

(1) Applications for trapping on state waterfowl management areas are available November 17, 2003 from

Division offices, and from waterfowl management superintendents.

(2) Applications must be received through the mail no later than 5 p.m., December 1, 2003. Applications completed incorrectly or received after December 1, 2003 are rejected.

(3) Applications must be sent to the Wildlife Management section in the Salt Lake Division office.

(4)(a) Trappers may apply for only one permit on only one management area in any 12 month period.

(b) Up to three trappers may apply as a group for a single permit.

(c) None of the group applicants may apply for any other area.

(5)(a) Only the trapper or trappers specified on the application may trap on the waterfowl management area.

(b) Violation of this section is cause for forfeiture of all trapping privileges on management areas for that trapping year.

(6) Areas open to trapping, trapping fees, and number of permits for individual areas are available at Division offices or by contacting the waterfowl management area superintendents during the application period.

(7)(a) If the number of applications received exceeds the number of permits available, a drawing will be held. Applicants will be notified by mail of drawing results.

(b) This drawing will determine successful applicants and alternates.

(8) Trapping dates and species that may be trapped shall be determined by the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(9) All trappers must trap under the supervision of the waterfowl management area superintendent.

Brown's Park

Superintendent, c/o Northeastern Regional Office, 152 East 100 North, Vernal, Utah 84078

Clear Lake

Superintendent, P.O. Box 254, Hinckley, Utah 84635

Desert Lake

Superintendent, c/o Southeastern Regional Office, 475 West Price River Dr. Suite C, Price, Utah 84501

Farmington Bay

Superintendent, P.O. Box 618, Farmington, Utah 84025

Harold S. Crane

Superintendent, c/o Northern Regional Office, 515 East 5300 South, Ogden, Utah 84405

Howard Slough

Superintendent, Hooper, Utah 84315

Locomotive Springs

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton, Utah 84337

Ogden Bay

Superintendent, Hooper, Utah 84315

Powell Slough

Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office, 1115 North Main Street, Springville, Utah 84663

Public Shooting Grounds

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton,
Utah 84337

Salt Creek

Superintendent, Box 133, Route #2, Tremonton,
Utah 84337

Stewart Lake

Superintendent, c/o Northeastern Regional
Office, 152 East 100 North, Vernal, Utah 84078

James Walter Fitzgerald

Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office,
1115 North Main Street, Springville, Utah 84663

B. FEES

R657-11-28

(1) Upon payment of trapping fees, successful applicants are granted trapping rights for management areas.

(2) If a successful applicant fails to make full payment within ten days after the drawing, an alternate trapper will be selected.

(3) Permits are not valid until signed by the superintendent in charge of the area to be trapped.

C. VEHICLE TRAVEL

R657-11-29

Vehicle travel is restricted to developed roads. However, written permission for other travel may be obtained from the waterfowl management area superintendent.

D. TRAPPING HOURS

R657-11-30

Traps may be tended only between one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.

E. RESPONSIBILITY OF TRAPPERS

R657-11-31

(1) All trappers are directly responsible to the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(2) Violation of management or trapping rules, including failure to return a trapping permit within five days of cessation of trapping activities, or failure to properly trap an area, as determined and recommended by the superintendent, may be cause for cancellation of trapping privileges, existing and future, on all waterfowl management areas.

F. CLOSED AREA





R657-11-32

Davis County — Trapping is allowed only from January 1, 2004 through February 29, 2004, on those lands administered by the state lying along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, commonly known as the Layton-Kaysville marshes. In addition, there may be a portion of the above stated area that is closed to trapping. This area will be posted and marked.

Responsible OHV use

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources encourages responsible OHV use. While most OHV users are responsible, misuse results in disturbance to wildlife, damage to wildlife habitat, and personal injury.

Please be aware that unlawful OHV use is a criminal offense. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' Conservation Officers and State Parks & Recreation's Rangers regularly enforce all OHV regulations, including:

-  riding an OHV in closed or restricted areas and roadways;
-  harassment of wildlife;
-  helmet-law regulations; and
-  OHV operator age restriction regulations.

Many designated roads and trails on public lands are available to responsible OHV users. You may obtain a copy of a "Travel Opportunity Guide" from the appropriate federal land management agencies (USDA Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management). Please refer to the "Travel Opportunity Guide" for locations where you can ride. Under Utah state law, all public lands are closed to OHV use unless designated open by map, sign, or description. The closures protect sensitive natural resources such as watersheds and valued wildlife habitats, and ensure public safety.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources owns and manages several hundred thousand acres of Wildlife Management Areas across the state for wildlife purposes. Controlled OHV use on these lands protects wildlife and their habitats.

Utah law also requires youth, ages 8 to 16, to receive OHV certification before operating an OHV on open public-land roads and trails.

Certification classes teach safety and instill ethics in young OHV users. Remember, to be a responsible rider also means receiving proper education.



Please call

1-800-OHV-RIDE

to enroll in the OHV safety certification classes.

Protect your privilege, stay on designated roads and trails. Have fun by taking time out to hunt, fish, photograph or watch wildlife.

Be a responsible OHV user so you can help ensure a wildlife heritage for future generations.



Get Involved With Utah Wildlife

To provide the public a way to give input to the Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Wildlife Board about wildlife management in Utah, Regional Advisory Councils were established throughout the state in the mid 1990s.

There are five RACs in Utah. Each consists of 12 to 15 members selected from the specific community or region. Each RAC has the following:

- two members who represent agriculture
- two members who represent sportsmen
- two members who represent non-consumptive use
- one member who represents business interests
- one member who is a locally appointed public official
- one member from the USDA Forest Service
- one member from the Bureau of Land Management
- two members of the public-at-large, who represent the general interests of the region
- where applicable, one member who represents Native American interests

Members are appointed by the executive director of the Department of Natural Resources, in consultation with the director of the Division of Wildlife Resources. Members may serve up to two, two-year terms. Each Division regional supervisor serves as the executive secretary for the RAC in his region, just as the Division director serves as the executive secretary for the Wildlife Board.

RACs hold meetings to hear public input about Division of Wildlife Resources proposals, including recommendations, biological data and information about the effects of wildlife. The RACs also gather information from their constituents, the public and government agencies, and make recommendations to the Wildlife Board in an advisory capacity.

Each RAC is charged with hearing different viewpoints and controversial

issues. They must incorporate all perspectives and come to the decision that they feel is best for all of Utah's wildlife and its citizens.

Each RAC appoints a chairperson who attends Wildlife Board meetings and presents RAC recommendations to the Wildlife Board during an open public meeting.

The public is invited to give its input and comments to the RACs. After deliberating on the issues, RAC members vote. Motions that pass are taken to the Wildlife Board.

The Wildlife Board has the final decision making authority. Board members weigh heavily on RAC recommendations when making their final decisions.

From year to year, many of the same topics are addressed during the same month. The timeline is determined by when a specific proclamation needs to be available to the public. If you want to address a specific topic (for example, fishing regulations are discussed during the August RAC meetings) you need to attend the appropriate RAC meeting.

These dates are not set in stone but are adhered to as much as possible. If you plan to attend a RAC meeting, please contact the specific Division regional office to confirm the dates.

- RAC meetings in the Northeastern Region are held at the Vernal City Offices, 447 E. Main St. in Vernal.
- The Southeastern Region, meetings are held at the John Wesley Powell Museum, 885 E. Main St. in Green River.
- The Northern, Central and Southern regions meetings are held in a different location each month.

For information on where the meetings will be held, call the Division regional office in those regions or check the Division web site:

www.wildlife.utah.gov (Public Meetings)

Public input is the cornerstone to successful decision-making for the Division through the RAC and Board process.

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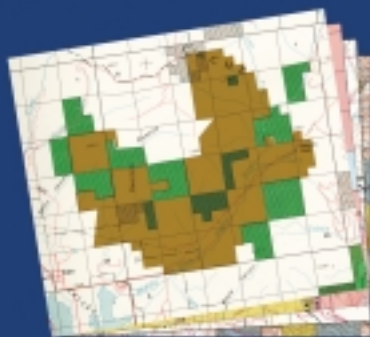
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Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

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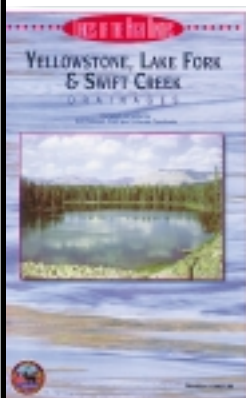
Access to Wildlife Lands in Utah

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has long recognized the important role habitat plays in maintaining diverse fish and wildlife resources. Toward that end, more than 90 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) have been established around the state. Virtually all of these lands are open for some type of wildlife-oriented public use.

One hundred eight WMAs and significant units within those WMAs are included in this book. The book also lists state fish hatcheries and fishing access locations.

The maps in this book were created by adding DWR land ownership information to available land status and topographic base maps. We use land status base maps so users can see adjacent land ownership patterns.

Cost: \$9.95



Lakes of the High Uintas

The Uinta Mountains of Northeastern Utah are the highest mountain range in Utah and are the only major range in the contiguous U.S. that lie in a east/west direction. Four of Utah's major river drainages originate in the snow-capped peaks of the High Uintas.

Of the 1,036 lakes surveyed, only 427 are currently being stocked with fish. About 150 lakes have sufficient natural reproduction so as to not require stocking, but, 460 lakes are fishless. Only the descriptions of the lakes which support fish are included in these booklets.

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